## SATEENS

French Sateens leveled down in price from 35c and 37 1-2c to 25c a yard. They are the very best qualities manufactured,

and amongst them many styles that are both new and desirable.

These goods in plain black and black ground with white figures are notably beautiful. They are acid and perspiration proof, and of them we have the exclusive sale here.

### CHALLIES.

French all-Wool Challies, of which the former price was 65c a yard, we now let go for 39c. The assortment is large. One can easily select from it a cool and handsome summer dress for a small out-

lay. In wash goods, such as Lawns, Batistes, Organdies, Ginghams, Pongees, etc., we have a good variety at prices very low.

## L. S. AYRES & CO

Agents for Butterick's patterns. N. B .- Our Dress-Making rooms will close for the summer season on August 10-positively.

## NEW BOOKS

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES: Education in the United States. Ry Richard G. Boone.... THE INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN-Together with an Account of its Agriculture, Forestry, Arts and Commerce. By J. J. Reese. Fully

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.

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REDUCED PRICES.

THE

Established 1853.1

Before invoicing we offer bargains in nearly every department with special inducements in Satines, Negligee Shirting Flannels, Hosiery, Underwear, Parasols, Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Our REMNANT SALE of Laces and Embroideries presents many attractions.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

## PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

THE MONUMENT'S CORNER-STONE.

ion, Sons of Veterans, has issued an order notifying the member of the invitation to notifying the member of the invitation to participate in the corner-stone ceremonies here on the 22d of August, and urging them to attend, either as camps or individuals. There have been repeated requests to prolong the affair until the 23d in order to afford regimental and brigade organizations an opportunity for reunions. The commission and the committees acting with it cannot undertake to do this; but they will gladly co-operate in any way they can with those who may wish to arrange for such reunions. The Seventieth Indiana, President Harrison's regiment, has already taken steps to have a reunion on the 23d. It would require only a slight expenditure to enable all other organizations to meet at the same time. No doubt the State or the national government the State or the national government would furnish tents without charge, which could be pitched in the fair grounds, and straw could be provided for beds. Arrangements could also be made with local caterers to furnish meals there at satisfactory rates while the reunions were in progress. The veterans are coming here by the thousands on the 21st and 22d, and it would seem that this opportunity for those who were comrades in the war to meet again ought not to be missed.

Funeral of Capt. C. E. Whitsit. The funeral services of the late Capt. Courtland E. Whitsit, which were held at the family residence, No. 180 Christian avenue, yesterday afternoon, were largely attended, it being impossible for a large number of the friends of the deceased to be accommodated. Captain Whitsit was a member of several secret orders, all of which were represented by large delegations. All of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, seven in number, were represented, as well as the Scottish Rite, Center Lodge F. and A. M., and the Loyal Legion. At the residence the services were made very brief, the Revs. John S. Tevis, of this city, and Chas. Tinsley, of Connersville, officiating. Their remarks were of a very brief character, made so on account of a lack of time for more extended ceremonies at the residence. Governor Hovey, who was present, had been asked to say a few words, but he was taken ill and was compelled to retire before the services were concluded. The pall-bearers were Lieut. Gov. Ira J. Chase, Past Department Commander T. W. Bennett, of Richmond, Past Commander A. D. Vanosdol, of Madison; General McGinnis, city; John Moore and John F. Hammel, of Madison, who were past commanders of Post No. 26, Madison, of which Captain Whitsit was a member. The services at Crown Hill Cemetery were purely of a ritualistic order, the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity participating. Department Commander Travis conducted the former. The floral designs were unusually elaborate, and of remarkable beauty. The Department of Indiana, G. A. R., contributed a design in the shape of a badge, wrought out in colors, of cut flowers. Other emblems were equally appropriate. be accommodated. Captain Whitsit was a

NEW bedroom sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

### IRON HALL MANAGEMENT

What the Omaha Convention Wrought in the Way of New Regulations.

A Series of Charges Affecting the Integrity of the Order, and a Vigorous Denial by the Supreme Sitting in This City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Boston, July 28 .- Stormy times are apparently approaching for the Order of the Iron Hall in New England, and in Massachusetts in particular. There is a spirit of revolt abroad against the Indianapolis head of the order, and already the aid of the State has been invoked to interfere, and from present prospects such a course is very probable. The main cause of discontent seems to have been the new regulations adopted at the late convention in Omaha, and the charges are freely made here that these same regulations were instigated by the supreme justice F. D. Somerby, and his comrades in anthority, to prevent a large number of members from receiving their anticipated benefits. The malcontents charge substantially as fol-

During the next two years the term of seven (7) years will expire for many of the Massachusetts members, and they will be entitled to the \$1,000 which they expect to receive for the three hundred dollars, or thereabouts, which they have paid in. It is claimed that to meet this exigency the central authorities are preparing to crowd out as many of the old members as possible, and that if any pretext can be found for debarring these members this obligation will consequently not have to be met. In support of this it is stated that the district charters which were held by the Massachusetts branches have been forfeited, leaving the branches directly responsible to the Supreme Sitting at Indianapolis, thus bringing the members more than ever under the personal authority of the supreme justice, whose course recently is particularly complained of. One of the principal complaints is founded on the Holt embroglio. Mr. Holt resides in Lowell and has hitherto been the delegate selected particularly complained of. One of the principal complaints is founded on the Holt embroglio. Mr. Holt resides in Lowell and has hitherto been the delegate selected by the State branches to represent them in the Supreme sittings. They were represent to return him this session when they received a communication from Mr. Somerby declaring that Mr. Holt could not be received again because charges had been preferred against him which were being investigated. The charges turned out to be that Mr. Holt was reported, among other things, to have speken disrespectfully of Mr. Somerby in calling him a "czar." and this was directly the cause of the convention amending the by-laws, by which any member who referred disrespectfully to the supreme officers should lose his membership. The Massachusetts branches, resenting what they considered an interference with their rights, insisted on sending Mr. Holt to Omaha. He had to pay his own way on and expenses while there, but was not admitted, and indignation has been runing high here ever since against Somerby. Quite a number of members in this State have since then publicly and in print referred to the supreme officers in terms anything but complimentary, and the opinion is freely expressed that the latter body will take this as a means of expelling the Massachusetts branches bodily, and thus get rid of paying the large sums which will soon be their due.

This with other causes, it is claimed, will result in a disruption of the order throughout the East at least, and its opponents are making their main fight on official circular No. 1, which has been issued since the Omaha meeting. They claim that this shows that the by-laws have been changed in many respects so as to really centralize the sole governing power into the hands of the central body; that regulations have been adopted regarding the payment of money which will undoubtedly increase the number of lapses, and will make it difficult for members to comply with them; that the promised advantages have been cut down, and tha

this justifies the criticism passed upon it by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The order has now reached a point in its history when it needs to use its reserve fund for its proper and legitimate purpose, which was to form a breastwork against overtaxation, and for no other purpose. The maturing certificates are increased beyond what the present scale of assessments, as now presented, will meet in good time, and it being for the good of the order, after full consideration of the matter, the Supreme Sitting ordered that two-sevenths of the entire reserve fund be drawn to the supreme treasury reserve fund be drawn to the supreme treasury in the call of 1889, and one-seventh in the call of 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, Evidences of Great Interest in the Ceremonies
That Will Attend Its Laying.

James R. Ross, secretary of the Citizens'
Natural-gas Company of Wabash, has donated a full set of Adjutant-general Terrell's reports, in good order, to the commission, to be placed in the State soldiers' and sailors' monument corner-stone. Kipp Bros., of this city, have donated 200 flags, three and a half feet long, to be used in decorating the scaffolding. Col. Geo. B. Stradder, commanding the Illinois Division, Sons of Veterans, has issued an order notifying the member of the invitation to the state soldiers and says: "The one point of the Republican says: "The one point of the serventh in the call of 1890, where have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the year at the rate (approximately) of \$28,000 per month, forming an amount which will aggregate Jan. 1, 1890, about \$800,000. The call for 1890. We have now about \$600,000 in reserve, which will accumulate during the balance of the year at the rate (approximately) of \$28,000 per month, forming an amount which will accumulate during the balance of the year at the rate (approximately) of \$28,000 per month, forming an amount which will accumulate the pall of 1890. We have now about \$600,000. The call for 1890. The sall for 1890. We have now about \$600,000. The call for 1890. The call of 1890. We have now about \$600,000. The call for 1890. The call for 1890. The sall feet or risks of the rate (approximately) of \$28,000. The call for 1890. The sall feet or risks of the rate (approximately) of

we divide our earnings at such seasons and times when it will best benefit the order to do so.

The Republican says: "The one point of this is that they must draw on the reserve fund because the assessments are not enough for the expenses. But it is said that one-seventh (1-7) of this reserve has been called under an order of 1888. Therefore, within a period of eighteen (18) months the order will have called in four-sevenths (4-7) of its entire reserve. This reserve is held by the local branches under a provision that 20 per cent. of the receipts from assessments are to be held for a reserve. By this call the several sevenths are to be forwarded by the local branches to the central body." "It is furthermore claimed that the assessments of the order are increasing, and that, whereas, in the schedule which was presented before the Legislature last year when they were trying to get a foothold in Massachusetts, the programme included fifteen (15) assessments for 1889, up to July 1 thirteen (13) had already been ordered, and the prospect is that there will be about twice that number before the end of the year.

Another cause for complaint here is that the members of the woman's branches are cut off from any benefits for certain disabilities to which they are liable, and the general regulations have been changed to cut off disabilities for other diseases, including chronic rheumatism, lumbago, arthritis and varicose veins, so that anyone who has joined with the expectation of getting relief when suffering from these not uncommon complaints, will be ruled out of the order with no appeal. Then, again, the statement is made that promised relief of twenty weeks has, by the Omaha convention, been reduced to four weeks. The other complaints are almost too numerous to mention, and are principally over the new regulations, particularly those which change the time for branches not promptly forwarding their reports, and the additional slowness and red tape that materially delays all adjustment of claims. The result has been ap

Statements of Officers of the Order. The foregoing statement was shown to the officers of the Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall here, yesterday evening. Chief-justice F. D. Somerby is absent from home, and Chief Accountant E. J. Walker and Chief Cashier M. C. Davis are the only general officers of the order in the city. The last-named gentleman read the statement carefully and remarked that it seemed to be a prolongation of the old fight in Massachusetts against the order. with the exception that the charge that the order could not pay its obligations was now varied by an intimation that it was trying to squeeze out its members. He complained that a good deal more newspaper space had been given to attacks upon the order, that had been prompted by business rivalries, than had been furnished for answers to these attacks, but said he was willing to answer the charges contained in the dispatch, if his reply could be given equal prominence in publication. "Taking up the statements of the dispatch, as one of the dispatch as one of the dispatch as one of the dispatch as one of the latter, which is going to greatly embarrass the new superintendent, who, if let alone, would make the hospital a model institution."

The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

New Stut Filed.

Frederick W. Weghorst vs. Caleb Beck; on note and foreclosure. Demand, \$300.

made," said Mr. Davis, "I want to say at the outset that the affairs of the Iron Hall in Massachusetts have never been more peaceful and prosperous than they are at present, notwithstanding the hostility of the Insurance Commissioner there, and a few malcontents in our own order. We had a hard fight in that State two years ago, but the Legislature sustained us, as against the Insurance Commissioner and the old line companies, and since that time we have been recognized there as fully as any fraternal association since that time we have been recognized there as fully as any fraternal association doing business there. The only trouble that has ever happened us there, with any of our own members, grew out of the legislative act establishing our position in the State. Up to that time we had been obliged to do business there under a district organization, of which Mr. Holt was at the head. When the order was recognized by the State, and the Supreme Sitting here took charge, our Massachusetts members naturally objected to paying their capitation dues to a district organization also, and the latter was abolished. This removed some small sources of income from Mr. Holt and a few of his friends, and we have had their active opposition since; but

moved some small sources of income from Mr. Holt and a few of his friends, and we have had their active opposition since; but so far as our membership there generally is concerned, we have never had, and are not now having any difficulty whatever."

"What about differences growing out of proceedings at the Omaha convention?"

"They are precisely what they were before that convention was held. Mr. Holt made his fight so bitter that charges were preferred against them. He was suspended by the executive committee, and on a full and fair trial before the committee on appeals and grievances, he was refused admission to the convention. Naturally his bitterness has been increased by his expulsion, but he has no one to blame for it except himself. As to alleged changes and new regulations made by that convention, and intended to prevent members from receiving their benefits, the only changes and new regulations made were such as seemed likely to increase and improve such benefits. The reserve fund feature of the order was instituted to aid in meeting the first class of benefits, which matured, nearly all of them at the same time, when the first seven years expired. Now, that benefits are maturing each month in the year, and our membership is multiplying, we shall have less occasion for the reserve, but shall continue to use it to reduce assessments whenever there is more in the treasury than should be piled up in the way of surplus. The statement that we are crowding out old members to avoid the payment of their benefits is so far from being true that our management of the repayment of their benefits is so far from bepayment of their benefits is so far from being true that our management of the reserve has tended to make it easier for these old members to remain with us by reducing the number of assessments made upon them. There has been no adding of burdens, and the 'forfeiture of charters' referred to was simply the transfer of the district organization over which Mr. Holt presided, to the Supreme Sitting, which was demanded by Massachusetts members to avoid the payment of double capitation dues."

"Were there any changes made at the Omaha convention by which benefits in the woman's branches were restricted and the list of general disabilities reduced?" "There were, but they were such as our medical board recommended, and such as the good of the order seemed to warrant. It has never been the intention of the order to allow sick benefits for the ordinary and natural illnesses which afflict women, nor for the disabilities attending childbirth, and the new regulation merely makes that point clear. The only other diseases for which sick claims may be contested are such as cannot be discernible by a physician, or may be so readily simulated as to make frauds easy of commission, and this class of cases will have to be judged separately and by their own surroundings."

"Was the period of twenty weeks' relief reduced to four weeks by the convention?"

"That is the meanest misstatements of the entire list. The twenty weeks' relief was left just as it was before. The only difference is that a report of such cases must be made every four weeks, to keep the Supreme Setting advised as closely as possible of the amount of liabilities incurred in that direction. As to the balance of the charges, that we are changing the time for branches to forward their reports, delaying the adjustment of claims, indulging in red tape, etc., I can only say that we are keeping our business up promptly, meeting every just obligation, and while we get tired frequently of being misrepresented, we are glad of the occasion it gives us to ask fair-minded people to investigate our methods."

party, had shown its rottiness-and yet he is so tied down that the same old gang are in fact bosses of the situation. With the exception of removing Dr. Wiles, who had experience, to put in the brother of Mr. Curtis, of late legislative fame, who had no experience, no change of importance has been made. Harrison's carpenter and his night watch are still on duty. Little Senator Duncan keeps his hand on the storeroom by giving a new steward, in place of
his Hall—but it's the same old gang. Poker
is still in vogue after pay day, and the
nominal porter, who has stood in with the
gang for years, sells refreshments to the
boys, and does the funny business as of old.
Dr. Thomas, of savory investigation of last
winter, still airs his shirt studs and smokes
his Havanas on the front portico. Oh, its
precisely the same old wagon, painted a
new color.

his Havanas on the front portico. Oh, its precisely the same old wagon, painted a new color.

"A curious state of affairs was shown up in a recent meeting of the trustees. The superintendent was trying to impress his rights upon some points, and said: "Well, I am superintendent here, and the law says such and such shall be my prerogatives." And I want you to be superintendent here,' said Markey, 'but you must remember I am a trustee, and trustees can make superintendents and fix their salaries, and can make all the by-laws by which he is governed, and by which every department of this institution is run."

"To show that the new superintendent intended to clean out the Harrison gang was shown by his first act. He demanded the resignation of all officers and heads of departments, and all were promptly handed in; but the old-timers had expected that, and arranged that should their resignations be accepted every officer and chief of department would leave instanter. (This arrangement was fully understood by both the old and new trustees.) A friend let it leak out to the superintendent just in time. He at once consulted Markey and others, and considering it discretion, ordered all the old gang to resume duty, and there they are to this day. Whenever an old-timer meets another old-timer at 'Davis's Old Place', or an old trustee 'in town,' they say 'Well, let's resign,' and pull down the left corner of the right eye.

"One of the ablest physicians at the hospital was a German. He was the most useful, too, because there are many patients who do not speak English. When this doctor got his order to send his resignation he was shocked, he had refused to join in the plot with the others, and did not see that he had been guilty of anything that should cause his resignation to be demanded—he was a good Democrat, and had good backing, but alas for him, he had the instincts and culture of a gentleman. He sent his resignation as ordered, packed his grip, and retired, leaving the impression that at least one apt physician had so

"Rumors are very lively about the institution, that there is a flame about to break
forth that will show the public that there
is a compact of the Harrison gang with the
new trustees, to cover up the dirt of the
former, and keep the political faith and
promises of the latter, which is going to
greatly embarrass the new superintendent,
who, if let alone, would make the hospital
a model institution."

FROM SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN

Sunday Marks the Successful Close of the Encampment at Camp Hovey.

The Last Night in the Woods Made One of Dis comfort by the Heavy Storm-The Final Dress Parade and Review.

Yesterday was the last day at Camp Hovey. Shortly before 3 o'clock the seventeen hundred soldiers, who, with the exception of the guards, were all dreaming of wives and children, sisters and kindred long distances from the scenes of the battle-ground, were suddenly awakened by a somewhat louder reveille than usual. As peal after peal of thunder rolled out on the clear morning air, the echoes were sufficiently impressive to cause the youngest corporal to poke his head out from beneath his blankets, punch his bed-fellow in the side, and ask, in a home-sick tone, what it all meant. While it is a fact worth mentioning that, so far as known, none of the militiamen actually resorted to an

old-fashioned cry as a nerve-quieter, it was true that the storm was of sufficient force to disturb the peace and comfort of a great many. In a very few moments the captains and higher officers rose to a remarkable height of popularity. Half-dressed privates flocked to their sides, clamoring for fatherly advice. Some were engaged in packing up their blankets and tin-cups, while still others were transfixed in silent meditation upon the hardships of army life. The Third Regiment, which was encamped in a slight ravine, fared the worst. Pouring down on either side came small torrents of rain, and in a very short space of time bedding, clothing and all was space of time bedding, clothing and all was floating at leisure in two inches of water. It was, next to battalion drill in a broiling sun, a pretty good test for some of the newer recruits. No damage was done, how-ever; no lives were lost, and after the storm had passed over every body waded back to their respective quarters.

Notwithstanding the damper that was thrown over the earlier portion of the day it was undoubtedly one of the most pleas-

it was undoubtedly one of the most pleasant that had been spent in camp. The last breakfast was eaten, the last morning roll was called, and the last guard mount gone through with. At 10:30 o'clock Rev. W. D. Parr, of Elkhart, chaplain of the Third Regiment of Infantry, was to conduct the farewell religious exercises, but on account of the dampness of the ground it was decided to dispense with the exercises. The morning was spent in a general time of hearty good feeling, as no military duties or ceremonies were on the programme.

Dinner was hardly over when the camp began to be filled with visitors from the city. Hundreds drove out in carriages, the street cars were filled to overflowing, special railroad trains contributed their share, some preferred to go by toat, and still others walked. It was estimated that by 2 o'clock fully 3,000 people were on the grounds, the largest attendance of any day since the camp opened. Promptly atthat hour, according to general orders, camp was broken, a ceremony that was as beautiful as it was brief. At the proper signal from bugle calls, every tent in camp was dropped to the ground, and as one glanced over the field where, a moment before, nothing but the canvas tents were visible, it seemed to him that some giant hand had, at a blow, demolished every house in a small village, leaving the inhabitants untouched and safe. Then ensued, among the privates, a general scramble for personal property. Knapsacks were packed, blankets rolled up, tents packed away and the companies formed in preparation for the last ceremony of the day, brigade dress parade. As a mark of respect to Col. N. R. Ruckle, the entire brigade formed in company front and marched in front of his tent. While not intended as a review proper, the officers of each company saluted their brigade commander as they passed. ant that had been spent in camp. The las

in that direction. As to the balance of the charges, that we are changing the time for branches to forward their reports, delaying the adjustment of claims, indulging in red tape, etc., I can only say that we are keeping our business up promptly, meeting every just obligation, and while we get tired frequently of being misrepresented, we are glad of the occasion it gives us to ask fair-minded people to investigate our methods."

INSANE HOSPITAL MATTERS.

A Gentleman Who Claims to Know Says that the Old Gang Still Has Control.

The matter of Insane Asylum contracts, mentioned yesterday, recalls a conversation with a gentleman who resides so near the hospital that he has reliable information. He says: "Everybody, without regard to party, felt relieved when Dr. Wright accepted the superintendency of the Hospital for Insane—for it was heralded abroad that he accepted with full power to conduct the institution in an upright manner, untrammeled by anybody's bargains. Dr. Wright knew all about the old gang, both inside and out of the hospital—two legislative investigations, one in his own party, had shown its rottiness—and yet he is so tied down that the same old gang are

in 1890, on a much larger scale. One of the most pleasant events incident to the encampment was the banquet given by Mrs. Olive Douglas and Nellie Clark, of this city, and Miss Bowdell, of Piqua, O., accompanied by Mr. Chas. Clark, on Satur-day evening, to Governor Hovey and Pri-vate Secretary Roberts, Captain Tarleton and Lieutenants Dean and Beach, of Company E. The evening was most agreably spent, and was evidently greatly enjoyed by those who participated.

THE DEMOCRACY RATTLED.

The Rank and File Dissatisfied with the Committee and Hendricks Club Methods.

The recent meeting of the Republican State central committee and the very evident determination of the Republican leaders to push the preliminary work of the coming campaign with vigor, have awakened interest among the Democrats of the city and State, and there is a demand that some such action shall be taken at once by the recognized authority in the party. The fact that Chairman Jewett resides at New Albany and is rarely in this city, except when private business calls him here, is leading to some dissatisfaction, and the demand for a change in the chairmanship is becoming pronounced and outspoken. Some of the defeated State candidates of last year are among the most importunate for a change, and local politicians assert that it should be so radical as to amount to a complete reorganization of the committee. It is recalled that the Republicans were first in the field last year and much of the effective work of the campaign was done before the Democrats were ready for their preliminary organization. It is also recalled that Jewett expressed much dissatisfaction with the attitude taken by several of the State candidates and, as he and Matson differed so radically on some points, amounting alradically on some points, amounting almost to open hostility, the feeling is strong in Matson's district that some one else should be chosen, and they are gradually shaping the sentiment of the State party in that direction. The first step will be to revive the Hendricks Legion, which appears to have died with the November defeat, and members of the Hendricks Club, the parent organization are now sending the parent organization, are now sending out circulars to the county chairmen urging the organization of local clubs. Some of the replies already received indicate that there is but little enthusiasm for such work in the counties, but an effort will be made in all parts of the State, and it is hoped to get the younger Democrats all enrolled before the township elections next April. In speaking of the plan of organization and the probable results. a prominent party worker said yesterday that the Democrats suffered more from

to reap all the glory of the scheme, and a month had hardly passed away till all of the old-time jealousy of Indianapolis and everything proposed by Indianapolis, began to have its effect. Some of the locals began to have its effect. Some of the locals refused to have any correspondence with the Hendricks Club, and declared that if they could not communicate directly with the State central committee they would not report at all. Others said that the Hendricks Club was trying to run the State, and was reaching out after more honors than it was entitled to, and that its proper sphere was Marion county. This got up disaffection between the county legions and the club, and when Chairman Jewett championed the cause of legions and the club, and when Chairman Jewett championed the cause of the former all the local politicians deserted him, and began to ignore Jewett, and advise alone with Si Sheerin. This naturally produced a coolness between the chairman and the national committee member, and thus the squabble was carried directly into the campaign. The club is now trying to organize locals in all parts of the State, but the result will probably be the same as it was last year, both to the club and the party."

man to a majority of the party, but he has business interests which have taken him out of the city, and he now no longer regards Indianapolis as his home. He will be here very little in the future, and the necessity of having a chairman who is a resident of the city is so patent that no one else will be considered unless he will agree to come here and remain till after the campaign. Ex-Senator McDonald has been mentioned, and so has W. H. English, but the friends of Governor Gray are violently opposed to either selection, and their names have practically been dropped from the list of eligibles. Both were spoken of for the United States Senate two years ago, and the name of McDonald went before the Democratic caucus. Gray's friends do not regard either English or McDonald as very warm in the interest of the senatorial aspirations of the ex-Governor, and they are determined that the committee shall not be organized against him if it is possible to avoid it. John W. Kern is the choice of many of the local Democrats, and his claims are being canvassed with an earnestness that appears to be producing results. It is not improbable that a meeting of the committee will be called in the near future, and if one is held it is reasonably certain that Jewett

It is a fact that we are making very low prices on "ALASKA" Refrigerators to close out the few we have left. It will pay to see us if you want a Refrigerator. We have the best Natural-gas Stoves in the city. "Quick-Meal" Gasoline Stoves.

WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 South Meridian St.

It Is Getting Late.

We have a fine assortment of new Perfection dry-air refrigerators yet, and are closing them out fast at low prices. Call before they are all gone.

New Model lawn mowers, sprinkling hose, hose reels, water-coolers, etc., etc., at bottom prices. HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 South Meridian St.

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Nothing cooler than jewelry, or fine umbrellas, sunshades and fine canes. Jewels and gems of every kind. Rare forms of beauty in useful articles of gold and silverwear. Fine faience, bronzes, clocks, watches, etc. Watches are a specialty with us, in fine repairing and

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The greatest single industry in Philadelphia, or indeed in any single city in the world, is the manufacture of carpets. There are in that city now 172 establishments, occupying over 200 large structures as factories, working 7,250 looms and employing 17,800 workmen. These forces produced in the aggregate during last year 72,000,000 yards of carpets. worth nearly \$45,000,000. We have bought some of them; also some more from the famous looms of the Old World. If anything in our line gets away we want you to mention it when you see our stock.

ASTMAN,

SCHLEICHER

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

The Largest House in the State

Dissolution of Partnership.

To the public, who want the best goods at the lowest prices, we respectfully call your attention to our continued Slaughter Sale.

On Monday and every day during this week, we will add new features, and offer stronger in-

ducements to all who desire Cheap Goods, than

ducements to all who desire Cheap Goods, than what we presented for the past two weeks. All our Sateens, Challies, Lawns, Ginghams, India Linen, Check and Striped Nainsooks, have been again cut in price, and must be closed out during this week's sale. Broken lots of Ladies' Hosiery, that sold at \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1 per pair, have been all marked down to 69c. These goods are in plain, fancy and embroidered effects. 30 dozen only, of Ladies' Hose, that sold at \$5,75 and 65c, are placed on our counters at 39c per pair. Ladies, we have some 23 dozen low-necked, short-sleeved, fashioned sides, French Lisle Vests, that

have been sold at \$1 and \$1.25; they must go at 25c each. 500 pieces of stamped Linen Goods in Splashers, Scarfs and Covers. You can purchase them at price of Muslin Goods, 39 dozen Russian Bath Towels only 9c; former price 15c. 23 dozen Russian Wash Cloths, extra size, 5c; have been sold at 10c.

For the men, who have not time to do their plain sewing, we have a bargain for you in a full-length New York Mills white muslin, well-made, Night-shirt, for 29c; has been sold for 75c; only 9 dozen left, and we promise no more at that price.

All Sun Umbrellas at one-fourth cost price.

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party."

In discussing the advisability of a change in the chairmanship, a successor has received more or less attention, but on this subject there is a variety of conflicting opinion. Sheerin would be an acceptable man to a majority of the party, but he has business interests which have taken him will be called in the near future, and if one

Clearing out all our Men's Flannel Shirts at manufacturers' prices, and in some styles even less than that. Selling the best French Dress Satines at only 25c a yard. There are no better French Satines made than the quality we sell. in selling new ones.

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